

FRED DOUGLASS IS DEAD.

MOST NOTED COLORED MAN IN THE
WORLD PASSED AWAY.While Telling His Wife of the Doings of
the Women's Council He Fell Upon His
Knees With Hands Clasped and Though
His Wife Was Not Alarmed He Sank
Lower and Lower and Finally Struck
Out on the Floor Breathing His Last.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Frederick Douglass dropped dead in the hallway of his residence on Anacostia Heights, this evening, at 7 o'clock. He had been in the highest spirits and apparently in the best of health, despite his seventy-eight years, when death overtook him. This morning he was driven to Washington, accompanied by his wife. She left him at the congressional library and he continued to Metzerott hall, where he attended the sessions of the Women's Council in the forenoon and the afternoon, returning to Cedar Hill, the name of his residence, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

After dining he had a chat in the hallway with his wife about the doings of the council. He grew very enthusiastic in his explanation of the doings of the events of the day, when he fell upon his knees with hands clasped. Mrs. Douglass, thinking this was part of his description, was not alarmed, but as she looked he sank lower and lower and finally lay stretched upon the floor, breathing his last. Realizing he was ill she raised his head and then understood he was dying. She was alone in the house and rushed to the front door with cries for help. Some men who were near by quickly responded and attempted to restore the dying man. One of them called Dr. J. Stewart Harrison and while he was injecting a restorative into the patient's arm Mr. Douglass passed away, seemingly without pain.

Mr. Douglass lived for some time at Cedar Hill with his wife and one servant. He has two sons and a daughter, the children of his first wife, living here. They are Louis H. and Charles Douglass and Mrs. Sprague.

Mr. Douglass was to deliver a lecture to-night at Hillsdale African church, near his home, and was waiting for a carriage when talking to his wife. The carriage arrived just as he died.

Mr. Douglass said to-night that her husband had apparently been in the best of health lately and had shown unusual vigor for one of eighty years.

Mr. Douglass was a regularly enrolled member of the National Women's Suffrage association and had always attended its conventions. It was probably with a view to constancy in this respect that he attended the meeting of the Women's National council to-day. Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, president of the council, appointed Miss Susan B. Anthony and Rev. Anna H. Shaw a committee to escort him to the platform. Mrs. Sewall presented Mr. Douglass to the council and after he had bowed in response to the applause that greeted him he took a seat beside Miss Anthony, his lifelong friend. Nothing to indicate that he was not in his usual good health was remarked at the time, except that he rubbed his left hand constantly with his right as though it were benumbed.

The morning session lasted until after 12 o'clock, and just before that hour an informal discussion was started on the proposition to divide the national council into an upper and lower house. Mr. Douglass became so much interested in this discussion that when the council reconvened at 4 o'clock to further the matter he was again present, although he had intended to return to his home earlier in the day. He left the hall on the adjournment of the session at about 6 o'clock.

When Miss Susan B. Anthony heard of Mr. Douglass' death at the evening session of the council she was very much affected. Miss Anthony and Mr. Douglass formed an intimate friendship when both resided in Rochester, N. Y., and that friendship has continued for many decades.

At to-night's meeting of the Women's Council Mrs. Sewall announced the death of Mr. Douglass. There was a murmur expressing surprise and sympathy and then the council settled down to the business of the evening.

Frederick Douglass was born in Tuckershire, Md., in February, 1817. His mother was a negro slave and his father a white man. He was a slave on the plantation of Colonel Lloyd until he was ten years old, when he was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative of his master. He learned to read and write from one of his master's relatives. He was allowed to hire his own time and worked in a shipyard. On September 3, 1838, he escaped from slavery. He made his way to New York and thence to New Bedford, Mass., where he married and lived for two or three years, working on the wharves and in various shops. He was aided in his efforts at self-education by William Lloyd Garrison. In 1841 he made a speech at an anti-slavery gathering in Nantucket. It was well received and he was made agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery society and lectured through New England for four years.

In 1845 he went to Europe and lectured on slavery. He remained two years in Great Britain, and in 1847 began the publication of a paper at Rochester, N. Y. He was supposed to be implicated in the John Brown raid in 1859, and went to England to escape arrest on requisition of Governor Wise of Virginia. In a few months he returned to Rochester. In 1863 he assisted in enlisting colored troops, and especially the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts regiments.

In 1870 he became editor of a paper in Washington. In 1872 he was elected a presidential elector from New York state; in 1885 he was made marshal of the District of Columbia, and in 1881 recorder of deeds for that district. Afterwards Mr. Douglass was appointed United States minister to Hayti. Of recent years he had been prominent in all movements having in view the social and political advancement of women.

Mr. Douglass wrote several books and was a contributor to the magazines. Mr. Douglass was married twice, his second wife being Miss Pitts, a white woman, from New York state, who was a clerk in the recorder's office. He was one of the most distinguished looking men that appeared on the thoroughfares of the capital and was courteous and of gentle bearing.

PATENT REPORT MADE.

Commissioner Seymour Gives Advice as to
the Office.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Commissioner of Patents John S. Seymour to-day submitted to congress his report of the work of his bureau for the current year of 1894. He says that during the year there were 20,803 patents granted, and 1,600 trade marks registered and 12,320 patents expired.

The total expenditures were \$1,100,042. The receipts over expenditures were \$37,352, and the total balance to the credit of the patent office in the treasury of the United States amount to \$4,369,135.

In proportion to population more patents were issued to citizens of Connecticut than to those of any other state. Next in order, in proportion to population, are Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Montana, Rhode Island, New York and Colorado.

As to foreign countries more patents were granted to subjects of Great Britain than of any other country; next in order come Germany and the Dominion of Canada.

It is thought that the following regulations for the conduct of proceedings in the patent office are within the power of the commissioner with the approval of the secretary of the interior, to make, and it is proposed to enact them and to put them into effect on April 15, 1895.

An application will be considered to persist in his claim for a patent without altering his specification in case he fails to act in prosecution of the same for six months after the office action thereon, and thereupon the examiner will make a re-examination of the case.

"In appealable cases in which no limit of appeal is fixed, no appeal will be entertained by any tribunal in the office unless taken within six months from the action, which puts the case in condition for appeal, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner that such delay was unavoidable."

"In every case pending before the office more than five years, in which the record raised the presumption that there have been intentional delays in prosecution, the examiner may require the applicant to show cause why the case was not more rapidly prosecuted and at the hearing thereon or upon failure of the applicant to appear, the examiner will determine under all the circumstances of the case whether there have been intentional and unreasonable delays in prosecution and upon finding the fact to be so, he will reject the case for that reason."

The commissioner reiterates his former recommendation that the working force of the patent office be increased and to that end that the appropriation be increased by \$64,500 for the establishment of a classification division. He stated that much of the litigation in regard to patents arises from failures to make proper classification, so as to show whether the applicant has been anticipated in any of the 540,000 American patents, or in any of the 850,000 foreign patents issued up to date.

Other recommendations contained in previous reports are renewed.

In Favor of Union Men.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20.—The board of aldermen here to-night passed a resolution which provides that in the future none but union men shall be employed by the public works department.

Elopers Arrested in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 20.—Harry Goldberg and Regina Krouman, a runaway couple from New York, were located to-day by the police and tonight taken to station No. 1, where the girl's father was awaiting them. The girl looks to be fully twenty years old, but her father claims that she is less than sixteen. David Krouman, the father, is the keeper of a coffee house on East Houston street, near Second avenue, New York, and his daughter assisted him.

American Tourists Amazed.

London, Feb. 20.—A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says that owing to the action of the customs authorities at Jaffa American tourists to the Holy Land have been greatly annoyed and hindered. Complaint was made by many tourists to United States Minister Terrill, upon whose representations the porte has recalled the director of customs at Jaffa and tourists will be enabled to visit the Holy places a great deal more rapidly in the future.

United States Stands Out.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Negotiations have been opened by the German government with the other members of the International Postal union relative to the issue of an international postage stamp. According to a consular report received by the state department from Ghent it appears that almost all the countries concerned expect the United States have at least in principle agreed to the project. An official conference of the powers interested will soon be called to discuss the details of the scheme.

Will Get Twenty-five Years.

Boston, Feb. 20.—To-day in the superior court before Judge Lilly a jury found J. J. Mooney guilty of breaking and entering the store of Charles B. Huntington, 168 Commercial street, on the night of January 15, and also for being a habitual criminal. He will receive a mandatory sentence of twenty-five years in state prison.

SILVER FIGHT IS STILL ON

THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION
CONTINUED IN THE SENATE.Senator Chandler of New Hampshire Takes
a Hand in the Proceedings in Which He
Hits Straight From the Shoulder With
Solid Facts in Regard to the Momentous
Subject.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In accordance with an order made yesterday the senate met to-day at 11 o'clock, which is to be the regular hour of meeting till the fourth of March next. There was a fair attendance of senators in the chamber when the proceedings opened.

The vice president having laid before the senate the resolution offered last night by Mr. Wolcott declaring as the sense of the senate that a consideration of the silver bill should not be entered upon at this session of congress. Mr. Jones, dem., of Arkansas, who had charge of that bill, said:

"I wish to say that the friends of the regular order—the pending silver bill—have no disposition to incur the risk of an extra session. We so stated at the beginning. Developments have been shown that while the friends of the measure have a majority in this body it is impossible to pass the bill at the present late day of the session without incurring a very grave danger to the appropriation bills and an extra session. Under these circumstances the friends of the silver measure have authorized me to say that they will not further proceed at this session of congress."

No comment was made on this announcement by any senator, and no formal action was taken on the resolution.

No other business having intervened, the silver bill was made the text for a speech by Mr. Higgins, rep., of Delaware, who referred to this status as "legislation let alone," and said that the bill amounted to "as much as it could not become a law," and that the bill was a declaration of policy, and that the resolution of the senator from Colorado meant just the same thing.

Mr. Higgins' speech was interrupted at 12 o'clock by the vice president, who announced the close of the morning hour, and the taking up of the unfinished business—being the silver bill. Mr. Gorman made a motion that the senate proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 55 and nays 12. The negative votes were given by Senators Blanchard, Butler, Camden, Cameron, Faulkner, Hunt, Jones of Arkansas, Lindsay, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Quay and Wolcott. The effect of the vote was to displace the silver bill, remitting to the calendar—and to bring the Indian appropriation bill before the senate. On this bill Mr. Higgins resumed the floor and went on with the delivery of his speech on the silver bill.

An amendment to Mr. Wolcott's resolution was presented by Mr. Manderson, rep., of Nebraska, to be offered when that resolution comes up again. The amendment is to add to the first clause which declares in favor of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, the words, "provided, that efforts shall be pressed by the United States to induce international bimetalism; and any legislation for free coinage of silver should provide for the maintenance of the parity between both metals, to which the faith of this country has been repeatedly pledged."

Mr. Chandler, rep., of New Hampshire, addressed the senate on the silver bill. He said:

In deference to the prevailing opinion of New England, and because it may be unwise to open our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver without concurrent action upon the part of other great nations, I shall vote against the pending resolution.

But I very much regret that I cannot also now vote in favor of some affirmative measure in the direction of bimetalism to promote which the republican party is fairly pledged by the platform of its national convention in 1892 which as yet nothing has been done to redeem. Bimetalism, as I understand it, is the use of gold and silver as money metals, each equally entitled to coinage as money in the mints of bimetallic nations. It is the principle of bimetalism that with such coinage at a ratio established by a consensus there can be no inferiority of either metal to the other. Each will always be of some comparative value with the other. As neither is of great intrinsic value, the market value of both is derived from their use jointly as money metals and neither can depreciate in value as long as both are used as money. The discoverers and producers of either metal in unusual quantities are entitled to the profit of their enterprises and labors. At one time the production of new gold may increase, at another time that of new silver may preponderate; but, as time runs, the alternations will balance each other and all the gold and silver, being the coined money of the world, will forever measure all the world's values. This is the bimetallic system to secure and preserve which the republican party is bound and from the support of which no republican can be released without the utterance of a new national convention of his party.

Bimetalism has been attacked by England, the great creditor nation of the world. England's demonetization of silver has been up to this time acquiesced in by the United States. It is folly to say that silver is a money metal because we use it for subsidiary quantity and maintain the parity of gold of our present limited coinage of coined silver dollars. As long as our mints are absolutely closed to the coinage of silver bullion we shall be fast approaching a single gold standard, if we have not already reached it. Gold monometallism is our destiny if some affirmative action in another direction is not soon taken.

Against the adoption for America of

the single gold standard it is my duty to speak and act in accordance with the pledges of my party and with the interests of the great mass of American people, debtors, producers and property owners.

It may be, it doubtless is, the pathway of strength and honor for the national government to pay all its existing obligations in gold. But that is a small branch of the pending question. It is agreed by all writers on political economy and the question of money that a diminution in the quantity of the metallic money causes an appreciation of the remainder and produces a fall in the prices of all commodities. If there are \$4,000,000,000 of gold and \$4,000,000,000 of silver in existence constituting together the world's measure of value, the other half appreciates in value and destruction comes to the values of all other property; while all debts of the world remain unredressed.

This brings insolvency, more debtors and ruin to business enterprises. To such a fate the people are now exposed. To what extent other causes than the demonetization of silver have brought about the distressing condition in which the country has found itself for the last two years is not clear. With the debts and the prices as they are now, widespread bankruptcies are in my belief to blight the country in the months and years close at hand, and the return of full prosperity will be long deferred.

Therefore the people of this country will vote against the single gold standard. The time is approaching when it will be necessary for the republican party to present some affirmative measures of bimetalism. What those measures shall be shall be determined by the wisest members of that party which is soon to control by an overwhelming majority the popular branches of congress. The bimetallic we have promised must be reached or steps toward it taken; or the American voters will decide between gold monometallism as the one alternative and silver monometallism as the other. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the debtors who want prices of property to go up outnumber those who want them to remain as they are now. Bimetalism has been promised to the people of this country. They wait for the fulfillment of the pledges made by both parties.

Mr. Daniels, dem., of Virginia, replied to the speech of Mr. Higgins, which was, he said, "a dismal and pitiful picture of the distress now pervading the civilized world."

Mr. Powers, rep., of Montana, presented the credentials of his successor, Thomas Henry Carter. The credentials were placed on file.

A message from the president was received returning without his approval a bill directing the honorable discharge from the army of Henry Haldeaman who deserted from the Second United States artillery on December 18, 1890. The president brushes aside the excuse that the soldier's term would have expired before his regiment, which was under orders to march to California, could have reached the point of order.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

BATTLE SHIPS.

After transacting routine business the house in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill.

The house, in committee of the whole, voted 21 to 43 against striking out of the naval appropriation bill the provision for building three battle ships.

BIGGEST SHOW OF ALL.

Sir Belvidere Captured Several Prizes In
His Class.

New York, Feb. 20.—The attendance to-day at the Westminster Kennel club's bench show at Madison Square Garden was decidedly larger than on the opening day. Lovers of the dog from all classes fied into the garden in a steady stream from an early hour. The crowd became a great in the afternoon, and the benches became almost impossible, and at least half of the spectators were forced into the amphitheater.

A young lady this afternoon patted an innocent-looking spaniel on the head and bent her head toward the animal. The dog reached out and set his teeth on her ear with a vicious nip. There was a scream of alarm, and the woman left the garden with a bloody handkerchief to her face.

Judging was resumed at 10:20 a. m. Miss Whitney awarding the special St. Bernard prizes. Sir Belvidere captured several special prizes offered by the St. Bernard club for general excellence. The Westminster Kennel club's \$500 challenge cup for the best American bred St. Bernard born after March, 1890, was awarded to the Argyle kennels.

In the evening the garden was again packed almost to suffocation, many persons well known in society being among the throng.

Gold Payments Completed.

New York, Feb. 20.—The gold payments of the Morgan-Belmont syndicate due from this country were completed this morning. Mr. J. P. Morgan finding that there was a surplus of \$1,123,000 gold on hand, turned it over to the sub-treasury at 2 o'clock and took legal tender in exchange. The sub-treasury officials were surprised when Mr. Morgan informed them that these amounts should be credited to bond account and would be given to the government in exchange for legal tenders. When the whole transaction is completed it is expected that the syndicate will turn in between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 in gold, as all payments for subscriptions made in gold will be handed over to the sub-treasury.

Governor Bulkeley's Trip.

Hartford, Feb. 20.—Ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley and his family left this city this afternoon on a tour to the Pacific coast. They will be gone several weeks.

TOWN COUNSEL'S OPINION.

SELECTMEN NEED NOT CALL A
SPECIAL TOWN MEETING.Vote on Petition Resulted in a Tie Last
Night—Town Fathers Will Meet Again
To-day and May Decide in Favor of Calling
a Special Meeting.

The town fathers held a brief session last evening to receive the opinion of Town Counsel Goodhart as to whether or not the selectmen had a right to call a special town meeting at the request of Henry F. Peck and others for the purpose of favoring the consolidation of the town and city governments. Selectman Brown was the only absentee, and at the close of the meeting no one seemed exactly to know what action had been taken.

The uncertainty came about in this way. After the town counsel had read his opinion and the subject had been informally discussed Selectman Forbes moved that the petitioners be given leave to withdraw, and the motion was seconded by Selectman Cunningham. The vote was then taken and resulted in Selectman Forbes, Cunningham and Bretfelder voting in favor of the motion and Selectmen Baldwin, and Ludington against it. Before announcing the vote Chairman Stahl announced that he should vote in the negative, and accordingly did so, making the vote a tie, and he so announced the vote.

The meeting then immediately adjourned. At the close of the meeting Town Agent Baldwin claimed that the motion of Selectman Forbes prevailed by a vote of 3 to 2, and held that Selectman Stahl had not voted on the subject, and in fact in his position as chairman had not the right to vote except to dissolve a tie.

On the other hand, Chairman Stahl claims that he did vote, had the right to do so and that the ballot resulted in a tie. Under these circumstances he has called another meeting of the Selectmen for 11 o'clock this morning, when the question will again come up for consideration.

The town counsel's opinion is substantially as follows: An application to take a board of selectmen properly made, which has for its object the consideration of legal and proper matter it is the duty of the selectmen to call a special town meeting. In the judgment of the town counsel, however, the object and purposes recited in the petition for the proposed special town meeting is not one which the board of selectmen is by law required to consider as legal and proper, and the calling of the meeting to accept or reject the vote proposed in the application is a matter which lies wholly within the discretion of the board of selectmen.

It is probable that at the meeting this morning the republican members of the board, being in the majority, will vote in favor of the petition, and that a special town meeting will be held.

The following communication was received by many prominent citizens yesterday:

The first hearing before the legislative committee on the new charter will be held Tuesday, February 26, at 2 p. m.

There will also be a town meeting called early next week for the purpose of instructing the selectmen on the proposed consolidation act.

To arrange for a full representation of the friends of these measures at both of these meetings a meeting of the citizens' committee will be held at the rooms of the Builders' Exchange Thursday evening, February 21, at 7:30 o'clock. As this will probably be the only meeting of the committee it is essential that every member be present.

By order of the chairman,
CHARLES KLEINER,
Secretary.

HE ENDED HIS LIFE.

A Member of the Russian Legation Com-
mitted Suicide.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Mr. P. Bogdanoff, first secretary of the Russian legation, shot himself with a pistol this morning at 10 o'clock in his sleeping apartments and died instantly. The only cause that is assigned for the deed is that he had suffered from neuralgia since he came to Washington, a month ago.

This morning shortly before 10 o'clock the maid at his lodgings visited his rooms and took his order for breakfast. When she returned fifteen minutes later she was astonished to find him dead, no noise having been heard in the house in the meantime. From the circumstances, however, no doubt is entertained that the fatal shot was fired by his own hand.

Mr. Bogdanoff was until recently the Russian chargé d'affaires at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where he ably represented his country during the revolution. He was about forty-two years old, and in addition to considerable private means had a handsome salary on account of his position. He was a bachelor.

Yale Student Bailey.

Windsor Locks, Feb. 20.—Philip H. Bailey, the Yale sophomore, was brought to his home here from Yale college yesterday suffering from varioloid. He is reported to-night by his attending physician, Dr. S. R. Burnap, to be improving and resting comfortably. Young Bailey cannot explain how he caught the disease. He says that he went walking out to Fair Haven on Sunday and when he returned to his room he felt ill.

Funeral of Judge Griswold.

Windsor, Feb. 20.—The funeral of the late ex-Judge Seneca O. Griswold took place this afternoon from his late residence in Poquonock. There were present at the services many members of the house of representatives of the session of '91, of which the deceased was a prominent member.

IMPROVEMENTS TO STREETS.

Action Taken at Last Night's Meeting of
the Committee on Streets.

The session of the committee on street last evening was a decidedly protracted one, owing to the fact that there were a number of petitions to be considered. All the members of the committee were present and rooms 10 and 11 of the city hall were well filled with citizens interested in the several petitions.

Linus Mead, the ice dealer on Edgewood avenue, was present to father three petitions. One of these was for the hardening of George street, between Sherman avenue and Derby avenue, and also for the hardening of Derby avenue to the city line from Chapel street. In support of his petitions he claimed that the roadbeds were soft and filled with ruts and that a number of teams had been stuck in the mud in both thoroughfares. Leave to withdraw was given to the petitioner.

Mr. Mead also petitioned for the laying of a sidewalk on the south side of George street, between Winthrop and Derby avenues, and on the north side of Derby avenue, from Norton street to the Boulevard. The committee voted to recommend the granting of the petition for the sidewalk on George street and gave him leave to withdraw his other petition.

Leave to withdraw was also granted to the petitioners for the extension of Sherman avenue, between Goffe and Henry streets; for the extension of Sherman avenue, from Goffe street to Munson street; for the extension of County street, between Henry and Bassett streets; for the curbing and grading of Henry street, between Dixwell avenue and Crescent street; for the hardening of Ferry street, between Chapel and State streets.

The petitions granted were for the change of the name of Reynolds street to Maple street; for the grading and curbing of Anderson street; for a sidewalk on Bridge street, between Steamboat dock and the junction of Water and Bridge streets; for a sidewalk on Poplar street, east side, between Saltonstall avenue and Wolcott street; for a sidewalk and curb on Saltonstall avenue and for a crosswalk on Whalley avenue, between Pendleton and Brownell streets.

Chairman Chillingworth offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that owing to the fact that the city was short of funds, the committee would not recommend the hardening of any streets until funds had been appropriated for that purpose.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE.

The Society Ball Last Evening—A Scene of
Beauty and Pleasure—A Large and
Brilliant Gathering.

Warner hall was the scene last evening of a brilliant assemblage, the occasion being the charity ball given by Miss Edith Stoddard for the benefit of Lella Day nursery. The hall was well filled with a very select company, and was beautifully decorated with potted plants, flowers and palms, while evergreens were festooned around the gallery. The patronesses were: Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, Mrs. Henry B. Sargent, Mrs. John F. Weil, Mrs. William W. Farnam, Mrs. Wilbur F. Day, Mrs. E. G. Stoddard and Mrs. E. Hayes Trowbridge.

Some of the ladies present with their costumes were as follows:

Mrs. Henry Sargent in white striped satin; Miss Esther Stoddard, pale blue satin, bodice of gold tulle, chiffon, and a corsage of natural violets; Miss Annie Richards, green satin, with overdress of net, corsage of pink roses; Mrs. Wilbur F. Day, broadened satin, Duchesse lace; Miss Morgan of Washington, D. C., cream silk, trimmed with cream satin ribbon; Mrs. Charles L. Mitchell, green velvet, Duchesse lace; Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss, white striped satin, with pink velvet trimmings, diamond ornaments; Miss Alice Porter, white satin; Mrs. G. B. Rogers, pale yellow satin, point lace, with a corsage of natural violets; Miss Carrie Trowbridge, broadened satin, with green velvet trimmings; Mrs. Rutheford Trowbridge, black and white striped satin, with large white sleeves and black satin skirt; Mrs. Bruce Fenn, black satin and chiffon; Miss Matthias, pale pink satin, with chiffon trimmings; Mrs. Edward E. Bradley, figured satin; Mrs. Frank Trowbridge, pink satin and chiffon; Miss Lindsey, white striped satin, with Russian net trimmings; Mrs. George S. Burnap, pink satin, with white velvet trimmings; Mrs. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, yellow striped satin, Duchesse lace, pearls; Miss Mae Carrington, pale blue satin, with bodice of white striped silk; Mrs. Bigelow, pale green silk, with sleeves of figured satin, Duchesse lace; Miss Brown, blue figured satin; Mrs. Henry L. Barnes, pale yellow figure velvet, with heliotrope point lace; Mrs. George H. Ford, pale blue and white silk and white chiffon; Mrs. Catherine Wilcox, yellow chiffon over silk; Mrs. Talcott H. Russell, white satin, with pink striped sleeves; Mrs. Billings, white satin and pink roses; Mrs. C. P. Lindsey, black satin; Mrs. H. Grant Thompson, white satin, with spangled chiffon bodice and violet corsage; Miss Grace Wheeler, pink silk, with embroidered bodice; Miss Perkins, black satin with a pink chiffon waist; Mrs. S. H. Chapman, pink bengaline, figured waist, and a snood of pink feathers.

The patronesses were seated on the stage at one end of the hall and the rest of the assemblage whirled in terpsichorean mazes to tuneful strains from Well's orchestra. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Wilbur F. Day, ex-Mayor Sargent, Henry L. Hotchkiss. The catering was by Deibel.

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND MADE A
SIGNIFICANT REMARK.He Asked Three Representatives-elect Who
Called Upon Him if They Would Like to
Return to Washington—He Did Not Say
Directly That He Intended to Call an
Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, Feb. 20.—An evening paper says: Three representatives-elect to the next congress, Messrs. Smith of Grand Rapids, Corliss of Detroit and Towne of Duluth, who have been spending some days in Washington, called on President Cleveland this morning to pay their respects before returning to their homes.

After chatting with them pleasantly for a while about the new duties they would soon be called upon to perform, Mr. Cleveland asked them abruptly how they would like to be called back here to enter upon these duties about March 15.

The question was asked in a significant tone. The members-elect replied that they were in no hurry to begin work and he need not call an extra session on their account. The president replied that conditions and personal considerations must determine the time of their meeting. He did not say directly, however, that he intended to call an extra session.

A QUESTION OF RATES.

Railroad Men Hold an Important Session
in Boston.

Boston, Feb. 20.—A joint conference of the Central Traffic association, the Trunk Line association, the Boston Passenger commission and the New York and Boston Lines Passenger commission was convened to-day for the purpose of considering rates and all tick- ing arrangements in connection with the triennial convulse of the Knights Templar to be held in Boston August 25-26, 1895; the fourteenth international convention of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and the National Young People's Christian union, both of which will be held in Boston July 10-14.

All the trunk lines sent delegates, while the members of the two local associations were fully represented. Whatever result the conference reached will not be officially known until the rate sheets are printed and circulated.

The conference also had under consideration a matter relating to differentials between Chicago and Buffalo, brought up at the instance of the Grand Trunk. The session lasted all day and will be resumed to-morrow.

Bridgeport Liquor Dealers.

Bridgeport, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the Liquor Dealers' association of this city was held this afternoon in Madison hall. The agreement of the association with the Law and Order league that the members of the association would not violate the law if the cases brought against them by the league were dropped was signed at the meeting held this afternoon. It is expected now that the cases brought against the eighty-six saloon keepers in this city for violating the law will be nolleed by Prosecuting Attorney Toomey.

OF LOCAL INTEREST.

The members of Humboldt lodge, I. O. O. F., and brother lodges will go to New Britain on March 11 as the guests of the lodge of that city.

The sixth lecture in the New Haven University Extension course will be delivered by Professor John J. McCook this evening at the free public library hall at 8 o'clock.

A Washington dispatch last evening says: The following Connecticut people have registered at the local hotels: Mr. and Mrs. Stanley of New Britain, at the Shoreham; Mrs. George P. Bissell and Miss Bissell of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. George Comstock, Mrs. W. E. Suley, Mrs. Tracy B. Warren of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Bliss and Miss Bliss of Danbury, Mrs. M. F. Tyler, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, Mrs. C. B. Peets, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Sperry of New Haven, at the Arlington; Mr. and Mrs. James I. Higby of Milford and Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Whiting of Bridgeport, at the Riggs house; Miss Florence E. D. Muzzey, Miss Clara Lee Bowman, Mrs. E. E. Newell, Mrs. S. G. Mericle, Mrs. A. W. Darrow of Bristol, Mrs. Daniel S. Welch and Miss D. Jackson of New Haven, at Willard's; Mrs. T. O. Enders, of Hartford, at the Ebbitt house.

Congressman Pigott says that he has no doubt of the confirmation of Clarence B. Davis for postmaster at West Haven.

New Town Hall.

New Hartford, Feb. 20.—The new town hall of this place, which has just been completed, will be dedicated on Friday afternoon. The prayer will be offered by the Rev. H. E. Chapman, and addresses will be made by Hon. J. B. Foster, H. Wales Lines of Meriden and N. H. Spencer. The building cost \$8,000.

Disguised as a Cabin Boy.

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 20.—Lucy Dew-hirst, a fifteen-year-old girl, ran away from here Monday, disguised as a cabin boy, and sailed from Boston to-day on the Leyland liner Bostonian, bound for England. The officials had failed to see through her disguise, at least such was the information received by her brother, who went to Boston to-day.